

JUDGE CRISP IS SUDDENLY STRICKEN DOWN

Great Georgian's Long Illness
Ends in His Sudden Death.
Died 1:45 p.m. Yesterday.

EXPIRED AT "THE HALCYON"
SURROUNDED BY FAMILY.
DEATH WAS EXPECTED

Had Been Ill Since April, at the San-
itarium Since September 15th.
Grew Worse Sunday Night.

DIED IN A SUDDEN PAROXYSM.
WAS IN GREAT PAIN ALL DAY
BUT CONSCIOUS TO THE LAST

Remains Will Lie in State at the Cap-
itol Today and Will Be Carried
to Americus for Burial To-
morrow—The Nation
Shocked at Sud-
den Death.

CHARLES FREDERICK CRISP.



From His Favorite Photograph.

Death lingered long with Judge Crisp as if loath to strike down so good a man. It came, hailed as if mercifully undecided; approached, retreated, and then, as if ashamed of its weakness, struck him down with one sudden final blow.

Mrs. Crisp and her children were at the bedside of the husband and father when he passed away. All night and all day he had suffered paroxysms of intense pain in the region of the heart.

He was conscious to the last, and while in the very agony of dissolution, gave glances of recognition to his dear ones who with breaking hearts witnessed the strong and truly great man bravely meet his end.

The physicians attributed death to a rupture of the heart, the result of fatty degeneration. For two years Judge Crisp had been consulting the most eminent physicians in the world, but none of them could ever diagnose the heart trouble.

Very few persons outside the immediate friends of the family were aware of Judge Crisp's presence here or of his critical illness. He came to Atlanta on September 15th, remained at the Kimball one day without registering and went the next day to the sanitarium. He was then suffering with a typical case of malarial fever, which had developed at his home in Americus after his return from a stay in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Dr. Holmes and Dr. Davis, with Dr. J. W. Bailey, of Gainesville, treated the Judge, and in the course of two or three weeks the fever was broken. He improved slowly, and last week was gaining strength in a manner which was very gratifying to his family and to his physicians. Mrs. Crisp was here all the time with her husband. Mr. Charles Crisp, Jr., spent most of his time in Atlanta, running down to Americus for a day or two in each week. Last week the Judge went driving four or five times. On Saturday he took a long drive with Dr. Holmes. They went out as far as Georgia avenue, but the congressman was too weak to get out. He enjoyed the drive very much and it seemed to do him great good. He was bright and cheerful all last week.

On Sunday he felt better than at any time in two months. He kept closely to his room at the Halcyon. Dr. Holmes's place, but walked about the house and received some callers. In the afternoon Governor Atkinson went across from the mansion, which is just opposite, and spent possibly an hour in conversation.

Judge Crisp had kept right up with the movement of public affairs and he took the keenest interest in state politics. He was opposed to fusion with the populists and agreed with the governor in views on that question, which was about to come up before the state executive committee for consideration. The interview brightened the ex-speaker very much. He was perfectly clear and sound in his views, and while he talked in that quiet way which has been characteristic of him in late years, he was more emphatic than he had been in a long time.

About 5 o'clock Monday morning the attendant called Dr. Holmes to see Judge Crisp. The doctor went to the sick room and on examination found that the Judge was breathing with difficulty. There was evidence of congestion of the back of the lungs and in the lower part.

This evidence of a return of pneumonia was alarming, and the congestion itself

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operation were no doubt the suggestion of people who could not account for his sudden end in any natural way, being informed of his critical illness.

Many prominent Georgians were in the city, having come to attend the opening of the general assembly next Wednesday. Most of these men knew Judge Crisp personally and esteemed him highly. They expressed deep regret at his death at a time when so many men are in the very prime of life and are naturally looking forward for years of usefulness.

They had scarcely entered the house when a message was sent to them, calling them back at once. They hurriedly retraced their steps and found their father suffering intense pain. Mrs. Crisp, Dr. Holmes, Dr. Davis and Miss Sharp, the attendant, were with him. The dying man gave a glance of recognition to his wife and children, and without a murmur quietly sank back, gasped and was no more.

The news of the death did not pass beyond the portals of the Halcyon for twenty minutes or more.

News Becomes Known.

When it did become known through telegrams sent to friends and telephone messages, there was a sensation. So very few persons had known that Judge Crisp was seriously ill that the news of the death was a great shock. Wild rumors flew about.

One story was that he had died during or just after an operation. The circumstances surrounding the death were just as stated above and the rumors about the

land and on the continent. He consulted the most eminent physicians in England, Germany and France. He told them that he was subject to pains around his heart, stating that any excitement was liable to bring on an attack. His case puzzled all of them. They examined him thoroughly, but could not discover anything the matter with his heart. All were at sea just as the eminent physicians of Washington, New York and Atlanta had been.

Last Winter Judge Crisp was on the floor of the house as the representative of the third congressional district of Georgia. He had to be very careful and after his debates, was ill once or twice. Late in the winter, the sensational campaign opened up here in Georgia. Judge Crisp was urged to enter the race by his friends as the exponent of the free coinage policy.

Mr. Hoke Smith, then secretary of the interior, challenged him to a series of joint debates. The challenge was accepted and in March the series was opened in Augusta before a large audience. Judge Crisp had insisted on having one day's interval between the meetings.

His Last Speech Here.

The second debate was here in Atlanta on the night of April 20, at the tabernacle on Williams street. An audience of 8,000 heard that debate. All who were present remember Judge Crisp's calm manner. He permitted nothing to ruffle him. After the meeting he was weaker, but few knew it. Then he went to Newnan and Albany and was booked for Waycross, but about that time became so worn out that his physician advised him to cancel the appointment. The first postponement had been agreed on April 23. The final postponement was made late in April or May, when it became evident to Judge Crisp that his health would not permit him to stand the excitement and strain incident to a continuance of the debates.

At that time there was a disposition in some quarters to speak slightly of his reason for abandoning the debate. But he was really a sick man then, as those who were thrown with him intimately realized. Under date of April 23 he wrote to Mr. Smith asking for a postponement of dates. Judge Crisp's throat was highly inflamed then and he whispered with difficulty. The original letter with the reply were handed by Judge Crisp to a representative of The Constitution on the night of April

opening of the general assembly. There was no question about his election when the time came for voting had he lived. The democratic caucus would have been unanimous in tendering him the party vote. Among all the public men of Georgia today Judge Crisp had filled the largest measure in the public eye and was the most widely known.

TELEGRAMS POUR IN
TO THE STRICKEN FAMILY
Expressions of Sympathy Come from All Parts of the Country.

As soon as the sad news of Judge Crisp's death was known hundreds of telegrams were received from different parts of Georgia and adjoining states, and a number were received from distant parts of the union.

Mr. Crisp was known throughout the United States, and was loved by all who knew him. The news of his death was a deep shock to his friends in Georgia, and they immediately sent telegrams of sympathy to Mrs. Crisp and to Mr. Charles R. Crisp. The many telegrams testify to the great love the people of Georgia had for their statesman.

Mrs. Crisp was not able to answer all the telegrams received last night but wishes to thank all who sent them for their sympathy. A few of the telegrams are as follows:

Washington, D. C., October 23.—Mrs. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: I beg to offer my deep sympathy to you and your family.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Americus, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp: In the presence of the great calamity which has befallen the state and the nation in the death of your honored and distinguished husband, the people of Americus are overwhelmed with sorrow. Americus mourns the loss of her most honored, loved and distinguished citizen. The heartfelt sympathies of all our people go out to you and your family in this hour of terrible affliction.

J. A. HIXON, Mayor of Americus.

Macon, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta: Accept the poor offering of our deepest and tenderest sympathy. May God bless his memory to the good of us all, and especially care for the loved and loving ones he left behind him.

DUPONT GUERRY.

Augusta, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: Mrs. Walsh unites with me in deepest sympathy in your great bereavement. The death of Mr. Crisp is a loss to his party, his state and his country.

PATRICK WALSH.

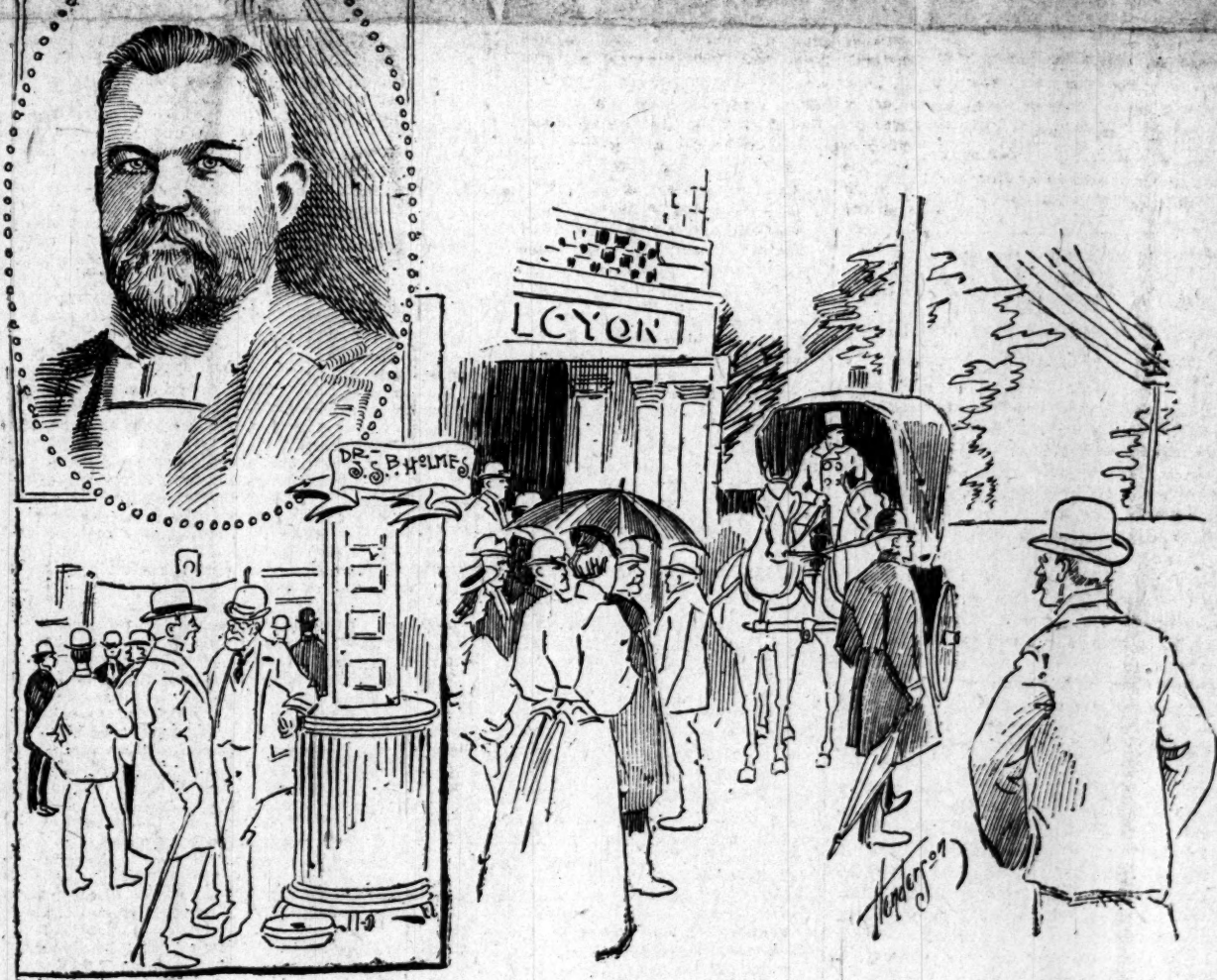
Macon, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, care Dr. J. B. S. Holmes, Atlanta: My love for Judge Crisp calls for tenderest sympathy for you. At any time Georgia would have mourned its loss, but now most of all.

J. L. HARRISMAN.

Marion, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta: I learn with inexpress-

JUDGE CRISP'S DEATH A SHOCK TO THE CITY.

Many Called at the Halcyon to
Pay Their Respects—His Death
the Sole Topic in the Hotels.



3d, and a fac simile of the letter is reproduced this morning.

Judge Crisp went back to Washington and took things quietly for a few weeks. His son, Charles F. Crisp, Jr., was with him constantly. In May the ex-speaker returned to Georgia. His campaign was progressing splendidly. Nevertheless he kept up a voluminous correspondence until the primaries of June 6th, when a great majority of the counties instructed for him. The democratic executive committee on March 7th had asked all the counties to vote for senator in the primaries. This request was made at the suggestion of Judge Crisp himself, who believed in allowing the people to say whom they wanted.

His Last Summer.

With the adjournment of congress and with the senatorship settled, Judge Crisp went up to Asheville and spent several weeks. He went from there to Tale Spring, Tenn., and spent six weeks there. In August he came back to Georgia feeling better and stronger but he got home just before the memorable hot wave came. The excessive heat was severe on him and as stated above he developed a case of malarial fever at his home in Americus. He came up to Atlanta to consult Dr. Holmes. After the consultation the judge went to the Halcyon. That was on September 16th. The judge did not want to alarm his friends and in deference to his wishes his illness was not published. He soon became convalescent and it was hoped that he would be able to get out before the

ble sorrow of the great affliction which has fallen upon you and yours. The irreparable public calamity resulting from the death of your noble and illustrious husband is secondary to the sense of personal bereavement experienced by me in the loss of a loyal and valued friend. My wife joins me in the expression of our most heartfelt sympathy.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON.

Hawkinsville, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. C. F. Crisp: I have just received the sad news of the death of your honored husband. He was my best friend. His death is a national calamity. I tender you my heartfelt sympathy. I sorrow with you in your sore and sad affliction.

C. G. SMITH.

Chicago, Ill., October 23.—Mr. Charles R. Crisp: We have heard with great sorrow the shocking news of your father's death, at the very moment when he was to come into full reward for his long devotion to and high services for the democratic party and his country. Those of us who knew him most intimately as a kind and lovable personality, as well as a great and noble public character, lament the loss of a never-to-be-forgotten friend, whose memory we will cherish while we live.

EDWARD W. BARRETT.

FRANK H. HOSFORD.

Nashville, Tenn., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Atlanta, Ga.: The sad news of the death of your noble husband has just reached me. In this hour of your great bereavement and of our country's irreparable loss I offer you and yours my tenderest sympathy.

WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Macon, Ga., October 23.—Mrs. Charles F. Crisp, Holmes Sanitarium, Atlanta: Accept my profound and heartfelt sympathy in your terrible bereavement.

A. L. MILLER.

Raleigh, N. C., October 23.—Charles R. Crisp: I have just heard with deep regret

Continued on Second Page.

POPS WITHDRAW THEIR ELECTORS

Special Committee Takes Down
Their Ticket

WATSON IS TURNED DOWN

Executive Committee Sounds Death Knell
of the Party.

FUSION WITH THE REPUBLICANS ON

Committee Signs a Resolution Assert-
ing Failure of Fusion as Cause
for Withdrawal of Electoral
Ticket—Party Disinte-
grated, Divided.

Whereas, The democratic party of this state has persistently rejected all offers of an honorable fusion with the people's party upon the electoral ticket; therefore be it

Resolved, That the electoral ticket of the people's party of the state of Georgia is hereby withdrawn.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES L. SIBLEY,
WILLIAM L. PEEK,
L. L. CLEMENT,
W. F. CARTER,
Special Committee.

Birmingham, Ala., October 21.—The Georgia electors will not be withdrawn. The convention named them and they accepted the trust. They owe it to populism in Georgia and elsewhere to stay in the field.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

The death knell of the populist party in Georgia in the present national campaign has been sounded. The populist special committee announces the demise.

From the remains of populism there springs up a new-born party in Georgia—a combination designed for the purpose of wreaking vengeance on the democratic party of the state and nation. This new political amalgamation is a practical fusion of populism and republicanism.

The populist electoral ticket has been withdrawn and the "middle of the road" men declare that they will vote for McKinley and Hobart against Bryan and Sewall. They have broken the last straw to which Tom Watson has been clinging—the hope of complete fusion in Georgia.

Watson now stands alone in the field of populism in this state. He has been deserted by his friends. In the face of his protest the only electoral ticket pledged to his support has been swept away. Deserted by his soldiers in camp Watson must now depend on outside aid to further his ambition.

Or will Watson withdraw from the vice presidential race?

It is believed by many populists that he cannot longer remain a candidate.

The populist leaders have taken desperate chances to carry out their single purpose in this campaign—that of defeating Arthur Sewall, of Maine. Rather than see the electoral vote of Georgia cast for Bryan and Sewall they say they will vote for McKinley and Hobart in the belief that the republican ticket will carry the state, now that only three tickets are in the field.

The populists declare that the issue is between Bryan and Sewall and McKinley and Hobart, they taking no stock in the assertions of the Palmer and Buckner men that they will cut a figure in the election. The populist leaders say that the gold democrats will vote with the McKinley party when the time comes and that with the normal republican vote, the bolting democrats and the populists McKinley and Hobart will stand a good chance of carrying the state, thus defeating Sewall at the cost of Bryan's success.

This view of the situation is taken by some of the middle of the road men who have waged a bitter warfare on Mr. Sewall and who sought to force the democrats of Georgia to throw the Maine man aside for Watson. With remarkable suavity of manner the populists now declare that the democrats have rejected all honorable offers of fusion. Only due proposition for the ultimatum that all of the thirteen electors of the state should vote for Watson in the electoral college.

The populist special committee held a secret session at populist headquarters last night and after discussing the situation fully it was decided to announce that the ticket had been withdrawn. The action was decided upon three days ago, and it was stated positively in The Constitution on Wednesday that the populist electoral ticket would be taken down.

At the adjournment of the special committee the leaders sought seclusion and only two members of the committee could be found in the city last night, Messrs. Peek and Clement. Chairman Cunningham is said to have gone to his home in Marietta on a late train, as did Mr. Sibley. Mr. Carter could not be found.

Colonel Peek was found at populist headquarters an hour before the departure of the Georgia train on which he went to use

Continued on Third Page.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Four Thousand People Hear the Famous Speech

ROUSING CROWDS ALL DAY

McCline Quotes Cannon on Silver in Cannon's Own Town.

EVERY SPEECH ENTHUSIASTICALLY CHEERED

Crowd Show Deep Interest in the Words of the Speaker and Many Votes Are Made.

Charleston, Ill., October 23.—William J. Bryan's initial speech of the Illinois campaign began at Danville. It was only 8:30 o'clock when Mr. Bryan arrived there, but town and country side had turned out to meet him. And about 3,000 people were gathered in the courthouse square, where the speaking took place.

A wild demonstration occurred when Bryan appeared and the enthusiasm broke forth again several times during his remarks. In his Danville speech Mr. Bryan quoted his congressional colleague, Hon. Joseph E. Cannon, a resident of Danville, with reference to free coinage.

Taking up a speech made in the house of representatives by Mr. Cannon in 1878, Mr. Bryan gave some extracts from it to the crowd.

"I remember," he said, "that twenty years ago—what the democratic party wanted now. Mr. Bryan read a quotation from Mr. Cannon's speech in which he said, with reference to the free coinage of silver, that he would rather make the whole country poor (SBS) than to suffer on the way side with the long part of the road between the camping ground and the journey's end, and followed with this comment: 'We are going to give Mr. Cannon an opportunity to go to the journey's end and not camp by the way side.'"

Prolonged cheers followed this sentence.

It was half past 9 o'clock when Harris was reached. There Mr. Bryan was cordially welcomed by between 3,000 and 4,000 people, nearly every one of whom wore the name of Bryan on his or her hat. During the thirty minutes spent there Mr. Bryan made a speech from the balcony of the courthouse and was vigorously cheered.

It was raining when Mr. Bryan reached Charleston. Beside the car was a big decorated platform, and when Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had stepped on the structure, to the surprise it began to move up the street. It was a platform covered with boards and drawn by four horses. Four thousand people heard the candidate speak and cheered him loudly.

A crowd of 6,000 massed compactly composed Mr. Bryan's audience. Mr. Bryan devoted some of his remarks to praise of Governor Altgeld. Although Sullivan did not down on the schedule, two thousand people were waiting for Mr. Bryan there.

Senator Allison was expected later in the day and in preparation for his coming a number of those who heard a little speech from the democratic candidates were decorated with orange blossoms. Mr. Bryan had something to say about the Iowa statesman.

Senator Allison, he said, in explaining in the senate soon after the passage of the tariff bill, that the tariff was not a secret history was written it would be found that there was fraud in the passage of the demonetization act, and yet the republican party today placed itself on record as being in favor of continuing that which was secured by fraud.

At a crowd of more than 1,000 at Bethany, where a small crowd heard a few words from the candidate and the train slowed down as it passed a party of a hundred people, gathered on the platform at Dalton City.

The heartiest sort of reception was given Mr. Bryan at Decatur. Excursionists by the hundreds were in town and the streets were crowded long before the candidate's train rolled in. A gasoline motor carriage was the unique vehicle in which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were conveyed to the first meeting place for the evening.

So dense was the mass of humanity there that a passage way could not be cleared from the carriage to the platform and Mr. Bryan was obliged to make his address from the vehicle. The enthusiasm was great, but there was much confusion and confusion for the twelve.

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GOLD MEDAL:

SEE US
BEFORE MAKING
YOUR OULCIS
PRESCRIPTIONS
FILLED.

FANCY CREAMER
We receive i
CREAM CH
It
A W FARLINGEY

32

If he had landed any of the terrific swings which he aimed at Credon the latter would have been quickly put to sleep.

The Australian punched his man hard on the jaw and body and forced him to break down throughout the battle.

Among the spectators here tonight were Revert Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian. The latter announced that Fitzsimmons and Sharkley were matched to meet on December 9th at the National Athletic Club, San Francisco. Fitzsimmons said he would fight Corbett four weeks afterwards.

SLOPPY TRACK AT LATONIA.

Second Choice and an Outsider Win in the Rain and Cold.

Latonia, Ky., October 23.—The weather was rainy and cold today and the track sloppy. Three favorites, one second choice and an outsider won.

First race, six furlongs—A. B. C., 10, R. Jones, 2; five furlongs, 3 W., second; Lucetta, third. Time 1:29½.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Gracie took a bad fall, 3 to 1; won; The Blossom, second; Letty, third. Time 1:19½.

Third race, six furlongs—Mortieo, 6 to 1; won; Fowler, 6 to 5; won; Tancred, second; Major Jim, third. Time 1:49½.

Fourth race, one and a fifth mile—The Dragon, 105, F. Russell, even, won; Henricus, second; St. Helena, third. Time 1:54½.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Henrica, 103, J. Lott, 7 to 1; won; Overcast, second; Lott, third. Time 1:36.

FOUR FAVORITES THE WINNERS

Track Was Heavy at St. Louis and the Racing Good.

St. Louis, Mo., October 23.—Four of the six favorites won today. A good second choice took a bad fall, event and an outsider being the first. Track heavy.

First race, six and a half furlongs—Bourne and 186, 3 to 1; won; Billy, second; Hilbernia Queen, third. Time 1:24½.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Contrition, 101, J. Gardner, 3 to 5; won; Day, second; Baal Gad, third. Time 1:29½.

Third race, five furlongs—Myth, 108, J. Gardner, 10 to 1; won; Ivory, second; Madeline, third. Time 1:30½.

Fourth race, five and a sixth mile—Lad, 102, J. won; Emma Mc, second; Rob Roy II, third. Time 1:44½.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Good Times, 102, J. Gardner, 4 to 5; won; Horseshoe Tobacco, second; Tago, third. Time 1:35.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Overalls, 103, Garner, 5 to 2; won; Tom Sayre, second; Deep Drop, third. Time 1:23½.

VARSITY TEAM PLAYS WOFFORD

Athens Boys Will Work Today at Spartanburg, S. C.

Athens, Ga., October 23.—(Special).—The varsity team left this afternoon to play Wofford college at Spantanburg, S. C., to-morrow.

This will be a game preparatory to the big game that is to be played in Atlanta on the first instant between the "varsity boys and the peach blossom boys." It is expected that several of the "varsity players are bunged up but will be in good shape for the North Carolina game.

RY ABOUT MCKINLEY DAME.

Railway Delegation from Kansas Was the Event of the Day.

Capitol, D. C., October 23.—Damp, cool air and a few clouds were the chief delegations who came to Canton today. The coming of a delegation of working railway men for the purpose of making recommendations, even in a town so accustomed to the sight of delegations as Canton, to the surprise of deep interest and to draw from the ranks of the legislature a new delegation, coupled with manifestations of cordial hospitality, made it an event of the day.

The delegations today were as versatile in character as ever and almost all lines of business were represented. Sixteen delegations are expected tomorrow, and it is believed that they will make not fewer than a dozen speeches.

NATIONAL FLOWER SELECTED

Flower Convention at Asheville Adjourns Without Result.

Asheville, N. C., October 23.—(Congress) It will not be asked at its session to adopt a national flower.

This decision was reached today by the national flower congress, which evidently overestimated the columbine, although it seemed advisable to make recommendations to congress, as all sections of the country were not represented in the meeting. The adjournment of the congress leaves a committee, of which Edwin A. Taylor, of Asheville, is secretary, will continue the work of the movement.

JUDGE DIES OF PNEUMONIA.

Distinguished Citizen of Lumpkin Killed Away After Short Illness.

Lumpkin, Ga., October 23.—(Special).—Judge R. F. Watts died this evening at 6 o'clock of pneumonia. He was sick only three days, and while his illness was short, he was quite sick, they appreciated no immediate danger.

Judge Watts was about fifty-two years of age and his untimely death was a shock to the town. The people here recognized him as an able and conscientious lawyer and a man true to principle.

He was a member of the legislature in 1882 and 1883 and afterwards in 1886 and 1887. During his last term his worth was shown in his investigation of the state's interest reference to the Western and Atlantic road. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Honorable Vernon, O., October 23.—Hon Count Delano, ex-secretary of the Interior, died at noon today.

LONDON SHOREWORKERS.

Means of Livelihood Quite Common in the Metropolis.

Shoremen, or shoreworkers, they sometimes call themselves, but their most familiar appellation is "koshers," and the articles they pick up "tosh," according to an account given by a well-known fishmonger.

They really belong to another well-known class, the mudlarks, but consider themselves a grade or two above these latter, because they do not confine themselves to the mud and picking up odd pieces of iron and copper bolts, iron and brass scraps, but also take in the "tosh."

The tosher, when the tide is out, or the police, makes his way into the river in quest of valuables sometimes found in great numbers.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
ANY STYLE
SPECTACLES
MADE TO ORDER
EYE GLASSES
SPECTACLES
PURE
BRIANT
PERFECT FAMOUS
WORTH HALL ST. ATLANTA.
RY BITTER.
t direct from the makers.
ESE
is one of our specialties.
R.
25 to 32 Peachtree.
ally find their way into them by the kitchen
sieve or the street grating.
When about to pass over the sewers these
men provide themselves with a pole seven
or eight feet long, on one end of which
they attach a net, and a bag carried on
the back, a canvas apron tied around them,
and a dark lantern, similar to a police-
man's. They strap on their right breast,
so that while walking upright through the
large sewers the light is thrown straight in
front. When they come to the branch
sewers and have to look the light is
thrown directly at their feet. As they
make their way they use their hoe in the
middle of their feet and in the crevices of
the brickwork, and occasionally shillings
and silver spoons find a temporary resting
place in the bag at their back or in their
cups or to slip past unnoticed.
The toshers generally go in gangs of
three or four, both for the sake of com-
pany and to be able to defend themselves
from the mob with which the sewers
swarm. When they come near a street
grating they close their lanterns and watch
the opportunity to slip past unnoticed,
otherwise a crowd of people might collect
at the grating, whose presence would put
the police on the alert. They find great
quantities of money and valuables, espe-
cially in the crevices of the brickwork a little
below the grating, and not infrequently
showed the author a gold watch, a diamond
with an occasional sovereign or half-sovereign.
When "in luck," they find many articles
of silver spoons, ladies, silver-handled
knives and forks, and occasionally shillings
and now and then articles of jewelry. They
generally also manage to get in their bags
the most bulky articles, such as a four foot
search, such as old metal, bones and tin
cups. These they dispose of to marine-store dealers
and rag-and-bone men, and divide the
proceeds, although the popularity among
the different members of the gang. At one
time the regular toshers used to earn from
the proceeds about a guinea a week, owing
to the construction of new sewers, grates at
the mouth, their industry is not so easily
profitable, and is consequently much less
profitable.
LAST WORDS OF AUTHORS.
Literary Farewells Recalled by the
Death of Dr Maurier.
From The New York Press:
Whether Dr Maurier really said in speak-
ing of his most popular work, "Yes, it has
been a success," or "No, it has not," we
has killed me at last," doesn't matter much ex-
cept to compliers of the last words of well-
known authors, and this sentiment is admitted
to be true in any event.
The dying words of men of thought are
worthy of the trouble and suggestion as the dying
words of men of letters. For the last words
of these last phrases of literary workers ring in the
memory. Yet all are of interest. Tennyson's
last words are "I am not afraid," and we re-
members that he died with his hand on
Shakespeare open at "Cymbeline," at that
moment when he said, "I am not afraid."
"Fear no more the heat of sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages,
Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home thy spirit now sends,
As golden lads and girls all must,
As chimney sweepers, come to dust."
As Golden lads and girls are well remembered,
I feel the daisies' heads are waving over
Bolleau, the poet, died of dropsy. A
friend came into the room, and in one
sentence Bolleau bade him hail and fare-
well. He said, "I am not afraid," and in a
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"There are a few things that we know well."

Store management is one of them. For proof, spend five minutes or half a day shopping beneath this roof.

"Shun idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals."

No dull times here. The genius of good store keeping prevents it. Always bright and busy. Busier now than ever before. Values, rare and desirable, are the trade stirrers.

"Fear of hypocrites and fools is the great plague of thinking and writing."

Our advertisements are written for criticism. They are exact, sincere and convincing. The system that connects them with the merchandise is logical and intelligent.

"All truths are not to be uttered; still it is always good to hear them."

Our advertisements reflect the truths of the store broadly and clearly. Spoken or implied misrepresentations are not tolerated here. No shams. Prices marked in plain figures.

"The most completely lost of all days is the one upon which we have not thought."

The intellectual organization of the store is as active and vital as the material part of it. Nothing but constant study creates the results we are daily enjoying.

"How many people would be mute if they were forbidden to speak well of themselves, and evil of others."

We try to present the precise facts about this business. But in doing so it is square against our policy to berate or decry competition.

"Experience is a keen knife that cuts, while it extracts the catalyst that blinds."

It must be painful for some dealers to pull out of the rut. We are not wedded to old notions. Modern and progressive principles are grasped by us.

"The more an idea is developed, the more concise becomes its expression; the more a tree is pruned, the better is the fruit."

The advanced ideas that govern this store are widening and expanding each day. Any clinging obstacle to its growth is quickly pruned. Whatever impedes its progress is thrust aside. New methods, new blood, larger success.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 24, 1898.

What Have We Here?

The light that is already shed on the refusal of the populist committee to join the democrats in putting out a joint electoral ticket is tolerably clear, but it will be clearer, we imagine, before the dawn of election day.

Already some very interesting and significant rays have been thrown on the political scene. The Buck circulator, issued during the state campaign, seems to take on new importance now that the state campaign is over. At the time it was issued, it seemed to be a card that was accidentally dropped during a hurried shuffle, but later developments suggest that it was not such an accidental matter after all. Colonel Buck failed to deliver the colored package, and knew he would fail, but he tried his best to show that his intentions were good.

In some measure he seems to have succeeded. The withdrawal of Colonel Peek as a candidate for congress in this district in favor of the republican nominee throws a tolerably strong ray on the scene, and the dickers that are now openly going on for other dickers between the self-constituted populist leaders and the republicans serve to expose the outlines of the situation. The mystery of the populist ultimatum is in a fair way to be solved.

With the rank and file of the populist voters in all parts of the country clamorous for an opportunity to make their opposition to the money power and the gold standard as effective as possible, the puzzling question arose, why should the populist leaders in Georgia, under the pretense of furthering fusion, prepare an ultimatum clearly intended to prevent fusion? Were they playing with the honest and earnest men who give to the people's party all its strength and to the leadership all its influence the puppet show? Or did they intend to be merely humorous when they declared that the true way to "fuse" was to refuse to fuse?

These questions were a part of the mystery of the ultimatum until the little lanterns of some of the leaders began to fit about in the bushes. They didn't want fusion in any shape, and their ultimatum was so worded as to make it impossible for the democrats to deal with them. What, then, did they want? Why, it is growing plainer every hour that various individuals, for reasons best known to themselves, are willing to sacrifice—even to the extent of dicker with the republican party, a party that now represents every law and legislative scheme to which the populists and the democrats have solemnly pledged their opposition—principles to which every patriotic voter should cling.

That these dickers, these efforts to secure office by an emulsion of populism and republicanism (to be well shaken before taking) should be going on at this time, and in Georgia of all states, is matter for special wonder. The campaign has been stripped of all complications of all secondary theories. There is but one issue, and that issue broadly stated, is whether the money power and the gold speculators or the people themselves shall control the government. On one side are arrayed the republicans and on the other the democrats and the rank and file of the populists.

In the face of this situation—in spite of pledges and principles—there are signs in various quarters that men pretending to represent the populist party are now engaged in arranging dickers with the republicans to the sole end that individual office-seekers may profit by it. They made fusion with the democrats impossible by a ridiculous ultimatum that had no element of fusion in it, but they can "fuse" with republicans and thus betray the voters of their party without putting forth an ultimatum.

When these men are brought face to face with the honest and earnest populist voters of the state, they will declare that they were willing to fuse, but the democrats turned their backs on them. But there is the record, and

it is an open one. There is the record, and there, likewise, is the tendency to dicker with the republicans even though the great principle of currency reform should be sacrificed.

But the populist voters will not be deceived by the leaders who have this sacrificial principle, but will repudiate them just as the rank and file of democratic voters have repudiated those leaders (from Cleveland down) who have betrayed their party and sacrificed democratic principles. That ought to be and will be the fate of all false leaders.

At this crisis in our political history it is the bounden duty of every patriotic voter in Georgia who is opposed to the gold standard and in favor of the election of Bryan to vote for the democratic electors. It is the only safe course.

The Death of Judge Crisp.

In the prime of his great and useful career ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp has fallen.

The peerless leader who stood in the front of a hundred battles and whose name is familiar to all Americans is no more. In the hour of victory death has claimed the matchless Georgia, as if in envy of his triumph.

Never has the weight of a public sorrow fallen with greater or more appalling suddenness. Only a few days ago the inspiring figure of the stalwart leader was seen upon the hustings while his eloquent voice rang out in stirring appeals to his fellow Georgians. Eagerly they flocked to hear him wherever he spoke, and from the mountains to the seaboard the same enthusiasm prevailed. Never was a leader more eagerly followed by those whom he sought to persuade. It recalled the earlier days of the state, when Lumpkin and Stephens and Cobb were the idols of the people.

With the shouts of the multitude still fresh in his ears and the love of a great commonwealth crowning him like a garland, the great Georgian lies still in death. His lips, which so often repelled slanderous assaults upon his people, are silent, and his sturdy heart, which enshrined the cause of the people, is forever hushed.

Georgia's grief today is the grief of a nation. As the leader of his party on the floor of congress Mr. Crisp enjoyed a wide celebrity long before his elevation to the speakership. It was largely due to his courageous and superb leadership that the southern people were spared humiliating experience with a force bill. Had his career ended with his record in that great contest it would have been sufficient to embalm his name for all time to come in the affectionate remembrance of his people.

His election to the speakership of the national house of representatives was a tribute to his able and fearless record in congress. The rigid impartiality with which he discharged the duties of that high position secured for him the respect of his enemies as well as the increased esteem of his political friends. Such, indeed, was the character of his devotion to the office which he occupied, and such his sense of the obligations it entailed upon him, that when he was tendered the seat made vacant by the death of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt, in the senate of the United States, he very promptly declined the honor.

After completing his term of office, however, Mr. Crisp became a candidate for the high seat which he had formerly declined. As the exponent of a great principle he went before the people and made a fight which not only swept the state from border to border, but secured his election to the senate by an overwhelming majority. It only remained for the legislature next week to formally declare the choice of the people and to throw about him the senatorial gown which he had justly earned.

Death has snatched from the legislature the laurel with which it was just about to crown him and substituted in its stead a wreath that is fadeless and immortal. He has fallen in the cause of the people. He has sacrificed his life upon the altar of his principles and sealed his devotion to the cause he cherished even as the martyr seals his faith. Georgia's heart bleeds today over the lifeless form of her honored son, but she will cherish the memory of his great life.

Mr. Carlisle at Covington.

There is one thing to be said of Secretary Carlisle, namely: That with Cleveland to back him and the gold syndicates to applaud him over a long-distance telephone, he has the courage of his new-found convictions.

The speech he delivered at Covington, Ky., is merely a rehearsal of the views he has acquired since he became secretary of the treasury—views that are not quite four years old, and are, therefore, as new to Carlisle as they are to the Kentuckians into whose ears he binds them. These views are supplemented by some remarks on behalf of Palmer and Buckner, in which Mr. Carlisle tries to show that these candidates, nominated by a lot of self-constituted delegates, are the regular candidates of the democratic organization. Properly illustrated, Mr. Carlisle's arguments in behalf of the "regularity" of Palmer and Buckner would make side-splitting jokes in the pages of Puck or Judge.

In the course of his speech Mr. Carlisle challenged his critics to show that he had ever uttered an undemocratic sentiment or cast an undemocratic vote. As our readers are probably aware, Mr. Carlisle has ceased to invite the attention of critics. Pity has taken the place of the indignation at first felt by those who have been his admirers, and whose admiration was based mainly on the firm stand he took in 1878, when, on the floor of the house of representa-

tives, he boldly denounced the money power and the stock exchanges; declared that the demonization of silver by the republicans was the greatest crime of the age; demanded the restoration of silver, and challenged Wall street by proposing to cut off government appropriations unless the secretary of the treasury ceased to contract the currency by canceling the legal tender notes, and voted for the free coinage of silver then, and, later, in the senate.

That was the Carlisle the people admired, and while his recent remarkable betrayal of his better self caused surprise and indignation on the part of his old admirers and drew forth criticism, yet the critical spirit has been allayed by the spectacle, the most painful and pitiable that has ever been witnessed in American politics, which Mr. Carlisle has made of himself in trying to fetch and carry for Cleveland and the Wall street element.

"When," asks Mr. Carlisle, "was it ever before declared by any convention even pretending to be democratic, that the federal government had the constitutional authority to interfere with private contracts between individual citizens?" But when was it ever before necessary that such a declaration should be made? At what time in the previous history of this country have syndicates, corporations, banks and swarms of money-lenders entered into so-called private contracts which are intended to and do violate the legal tender laws of the country? The constitutional inhibition says that no state shall pass a law violating the obligations of private contracts.

Does the inhibition extend to the United States? If not, then what is the irresistible conclusion? To say that every private contract, no matter of what nature, is inviolate and must be sustained by the federal government is a theory so monstrous that it has never been entertained except by those whose greed has run away with their patriotism. In another part of his speech Mr. Carlisle declares that the gold which is now coming here is the natural and necessary result of the existing financial conditions, but that the inflow would cease, and the gold fly back to Europe as fast as the fastest ships could carry it if the people declared for the free coinage of silver. Yet it is perfectly well known that the importations of gold were begun by a combination of New York bankers, and The London Times, in accounting for the continued flow of gold to this country, says that American banks are borrowing it for the purpose of hoarding it. Of the more than \$60,000,000 that has arrived not more than \$17,000,000 has found its way into the treasury.

None of this gold is in circulation now, and if every dollar went abroad the condition of the people would be precisely the same that it is now, with this important difference, that the government will not need it if we are to have the free coinage of silver. But why should it fly abroad if it is owned here? It is already out of circulation. What better can its owners do with it in Europe than in this glorious country? Would they give it away, or would they exchange it for something they thought more valuable?

These are questions that suggest themselves, but, after all, the main questions are bound issues and poverty prices. These Mr. Carlisle politely avoids. The financial institutions of New York can precipitate a panic every day in the year by simply calling in their loans. That is one of the desperate evils which Bryan's election will remedy.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that Bryan's election will cause a panic in Europe. In other words, our gold will go to Europe, and as soon as it gets there it will disappear and all that sort of thing.

Some of the gold editors will go crazy before the election is over.

Mr. Cleveland is so nervous about the "honor and credit of the country," b'ing, that he wants all the colleges of the country to up and try to prevent the catastrophe of providing more money for the people. It is natural that in a great country there should be great men and that the great men should have great heads.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, is making an effective campaign in West Virginia. Next week he goes to Delaware.

The price of wheat seems to be as nervous as Mr. Hanna.

All the gold standard republicans used to be for free coinage. They are paid now a higher price to be for gold.

A Louisville man says he does not "regret Mr. Bryan's defeat." This man evidently escaped from The Courier-Journal's editorial lunatic asylum.

No doubt the gold editors are overworking the wheat market.

Colonel Robertson's Augusta Speech. From The Augusta Chronicle.

Colonel Robertson spoke first, and made a fine impression. He soon convinced the audience that he was a man of high intelligence, and that he knew how to tell what he had to say in an entertaining and impressive way. He argued the constitutional phase of the question so plainly that a wayfaring man could understand it, and he exposed the "parity" humbug with skill and effectiveness. His anecdote on the question of "honest" money would have done the work of a hundred lectures. He said that he would not say his friend was dishonest, but he would say that he was a "honest" liar. The idea of honesty, "was a homely illustration that went home. In one hour Colonel Robertson made a more effective and intelligible speech on the money question than has been made by any speaker in the campaign.

A Shroud for a Corpse. From The Fort Valley Leader.

Some of our goldbug friends, who are going to vote for Palmer and Buckner, will wake up on the 4th of November next to find that they have only been used as a shroud for a corpse in the presidential campaign.

Not Soon. From The McIntosh Journal.

It is hardly probable that the populists will permit the prohibitionists to take them out snipe hunting again soon.

when he closes his report with the following observation:

In attempting to elevate a race that has been in the condition of the masses of the negro race, nothing is so hard to avoid as extremes. It is exceedingly hard to make a race, as well as its friends, see that a growth-involvement must be along the line of certain well defined and natural laws; that when artificial forcing is resorted to we have the superficial signs of progress, but the real and permanent growth is wanting.

The past history and present environment of the negro race has been often to imitate the white man at certain superficial points, without adopting to the steps, the years, that it has taken the white man to reach his present position, or note the foundation upon which his position rests. The colored woman who married a short time since clad in a silk gown and white slippers, and with an expenditure of \$50 for a wedding feast, and at the same time living in a small rented log cabin, with a mortgage on the crop, presents an example of what I mean. Right here comes in the value of industrial education combined with first-class literary training; it has a modifying, sobering influence, resulting in teaching the colored youth that the road to the highest permanent success and development is by slow gradations, and nature permits of no reversal of the process.

The views of such a thoughtful exponent of the race as Professor Washington are entitled to grave consideration. He has already accomplished a great work in the upbuilding of the splendid institution over which he presides and deserves the encouragement of all who are interested in the practical education of the negro.

Mark Hanna and the Flag.

Mark Hanna is a man of infinite presumption, but even his most intimate friends were shocked by the audacity of his proposition some few days ago to appropriate the national flag as the exclusive emblem of the single gold standard.

In consideration of the hardships which this country has suffered under the yoke of gold monometallism, the bombastic appeal of the republican boss is nothing more nor less than a flagrant insult to the stars and stripes, and one which should stir the indignation of every patriotic American citizen.

It was in defiance of British tyranny that our forefathers gave Old Glory to the breeze of the revolution, and for the money power, at this late date, to claim it as the ensign of the British gold standard is unparliamentary.

Mark Hanna has surpassed himself in this bold and original departure. It is needless to say that such a spectacle as the one presented by McKinley's campaign manager is wholly without a precedent in the history of this country. As well might a bold highwayman pose as the friend of the victim whose pockets he has plundered as the republican party, under the leadership of Hanna, pretend to be the custodians of the national honor.

If either party is entitled to the American flag as a symbol of its principles, it is the one which stands for independence and for the rights of all the people.

The New York Times says that business men are "taking in sail" until after the election. Great goodness! have they been anticipating Bryan's candidacy for three years? They began to take in sail as soon as the gold standard took the wind out of business.

The financial institutions of New York can precipitate a panic every day in the year by simply calling in their loans. That is one of the desperate evils which Bryan's election will remedy.

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Charles Frederick Crisp.

I know that it is reaping time in all the fields of Lee; I can hear the reapers singing o'er the meadows far and free: And therefore comes he not today to reap the golden grain? But he'll never see the fields of Lee, nor reap in them again!

On the old superior court days of Lee county—the days when Judge Allen Fort first presided there—in the great gatherings at Leesburg, there was one jovial, kindly face that beamed on the boys from Redbone, and Cherokee, and Smithville, and Adams Garden, and the "Trail," distinguished by the name of "Mr. Barnes," and all the pleasant lowlands of Lee.

O wherefore comes he not? The hand of Autumn decks the sod: The world is like a picture where the harvesters smile to God: There's yet a late white rose for him in valley and in plain; But he'll never see the fields of Lee, where blooms that rose again!

And there was one bright room in the old Forrester House reserved for an especial guest, whose coming was a pledge of pleasure to a host of welcoming friends. Charles F. Crisp was new in congress in those days, and it used to please the boys that he wasn't so far above them but that he could come down and shake hands once a year and say "Howdy" all round.

How's all the boys down there in Lee—Joe Johnson and "Doc" Brown?

When I think of them it 'pears ter me the rain's a'comin' down; Or, it may be that the distance makes a haze aroun' my eyes. For the sunshine's kinder blindin' when it comes from them old skies!

"Crisp is coming! Crisp is coming!" And there was a race to shake hands first, and he went the rounds—he did—in heartiest fashion, for he knew them all, and was loyal in his friendships to them, and they placed an absolute trust in him. And that little room at the old Forrester House, what tales it could tell of mirth and jollity, when they had a live congressman garlanded therein, with judges and solicitors around him—fellows, "of infinite jest," who were won't "to set the table in a roar!"

Loyal to the least of them, Charles F. Crisp moved among them—a man after their own hearts—honored, and loved as no man had been loved, by his constituency; instant in their service—his time and brilliant talents at their quick command.

If that I only knew today
His living face I'd see,
My heart would meet him all the way
Across the fields of Lee.

Those were the days of Kit Warren, and Frederick Watson—the wits of the southwest country, and friends and liegemen to Crisp, who spoke their own earnestment to the occasion. And they were preeminently the days of Crisp; for he was on the threshold of his career then, and dreamed of worlds to conquer. They were great days! But there was a still, white day awaiting him over the hills of Triumph—a day that he did not dream of then—restful, final, sweet! And he has met that day, with all his work and weal, and he has passed from light to light.

How proudly shall they breathe his name—
Laid 'neath the Autumn rains
Where blow the roses of his fame
On Sumner's hills and plains.

He did not drift into the dreams from the shadows of the vales he loved so well; but he died in the state whose glory and honor he had fought for—in the arms of his countrymen.

Right worthily he won his way to fame; right nobly he stood for Georgia when she had need of such a sword as his to meet the lances of her foes; and if he was stung by ingratitude, if any shafts were aimed to strike him down by hands that should have gathered laurels for him—he bore it in silence, nor answered one whit away from the strong championship of duty and of right.

Over his dreaming face in the shadow of the Georgia hills, we say Goodnight to him, and God's Good Morning to his fame!

Read on, ye men and maids of Lee—for ye too must reap:
And we are reaping far away, while on your hills keep
But there is no song upon his lips for Death hath reaped the grain,
And he'll never hear the birds sing in the fields of Lee again.

FRANK L. STANTON.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Although it is gratifying to observe such a marked decrease in the number of railway accidents during the past year, as shown by the official reports, there is nevertheless much room for improvement. Human life is a precious thing and its loss is something that cannot be measured in sordid coin. It is the duty of railroads, therefore, to exercise the utmost care and diligence in preserving life. The number of railway employees killed during the year ending June 30, 1898, was 1,811, and the number injured 25,690. During the same period 137 passengers were killed and 2,375 injured. These figures will doubtless be surprising to those who have given the matter but little thought.

In a recent editorial The London Telegraph reviews the long reign of Victoria and enumerates the distinguished men who have passed away since the time of her accession. She has survived the members of the privy council who were alive in 1837; the peers who held their titles in 1837, with the exception of the earl of Darlington, who was ten years of age, and the earl of Nelson, who was fourteen. She has also outlived the members who sat in the house of commons at the time of her accession, Lord Melbourne, the earl of Devonshire, the duke of Northumberland, the earl of Mansfield and Mr. John Temple Leader. Her majesty's reign has covered the terms of eleven lord chancellors, ten prime ministers, six speakers of the house of commons and five archbishops of Canterbury. She has ruled contemporaneously with seventeen presidents of the United States, ten viceroys of India, fifteen viceroys of India, and has seen France governed by one king, one emperor and six presidents.

The widow of Charles Darwin, the renowned scientist, died at her home in England during the early part of the present month at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Before her marriage she was Emma Wedgwood, daughter of Josiah Wedgwood and granddaughter of the founder of the well-known pottery works at Stoke Newington. She was married to Darwin in 1839. Except the time she spent with her sons, who are all distinguished scientists and professors, Mrs. Darwin has lived in her quiet Kentish home where her husband died. Since his death she took a great pride in keeping his library in the order he had fancied and she was greatly interested in science.

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In spite of the fact that Chairman Jones has advised the democrats in the doubtful states to ignore The Chicago Record's ballot, The Dispatch of that city observes: "So far as ballots have been received the returns show an overwhelming majority for Bryan in every one of the twelve central states selected by The Record as its basis of operation. The methods of computing these gains have already been explained, and the ballot has proceeded undisturbed to enable one to estimate the majority for Bryan in each of the states. According to the percentage of gain and loss, as shown by the votes in each state so far received by The Record, the indications are that Mr. Bryan's majority will be as follows:

Chicago Dispatch: Some of the republicans can orators with sore throats would be in luck if they could get a specialist to teach them something about the money question.

Kansas City Times: The editor of The London Financial News, Henry Maudslayi, is not so ignorant of American affairs as the Hannamit organs would have it be. He has been in this country for many years and is worth a million pounds sterling, and with documents in his possession that would enable him to finance in all the capitals of Europe.

Evansville Courier: Republicans have nothing to say about the low wages paid their very best men. It is a matter of good old days when they could talk far. How they used to flood the country with documents and money in parallel columns the comparative wages of English and American workmen!

Rocky Mountain News: Manhattan Island has always been a center of disloyalty from the days of 1776. It is dominated by the greed of wealth, and the money-making influences of the commercial spirit. There has never been a day since the declaration of independence was signed when it would not sacrifice the national honor and the national welfare in order to put money in its purse.

Kansas City Times: The devil can quote scripture for his purpose, and so Hanna Quay, Payne and the rest of the political pirates who are managing the McKinley campaign are trying to pre-empt the state-splashed banner, and are vigorously opposing it and its defense.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Chairman L. A. Rosing, of the Minnesota state democratic committee, and Mr. Thomas D. O'Brien, member of the national committee from that state, have recently issued the following brief address:

"A careful canvass of the situation has demonstrated conclusively that Mr. Bryan will receive the electoral vote of this state. The people everywhere have made his cause their own, and there is no county in the state of Minnesota in which the free silver vote will not largely exceed the former total vote of the opposition to the republican party. When it is remembered, therefore, that for years in this state the republican party has had at least 20,000 votes less than one-half of the votes of the state, it will be seen how certain the reform forces are of carrying the state this fall."

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, was interviewed while in Washington city a few days ago by a reporter for one of the local papers. Said the ex-governor:

"It was brought in contact with the best informed men of the state of both parties, and was somewhat in the interior of the state. The republicans are bending all their energies to an effort to elect their state ticket, and with a reasonable possibility of success. They are quite confident of electing a majority of the congressmen. The republican national committee seems to have abandoned the state. It is the judgment of those who have the best opportunity to carry Indiana, if put forth in Missouri, would have given the state easily to McKinley. Yet is devoting his labors to carrying the legislature, so as to secure his return to the senate. He is an exceedingly effective stump speaker, and will probably be successful."

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Secretary Lawrence Garden has received the following letter from ex-Representative Stocklager, of Indiana, bearing upon the political situation in that state:

"I have spoken in a number of counties during the last two days and had good audiences at all meetings. Much enthusiasm among democrats that they will carry the state. There is no doubt but that the republicans to our ranks from the fact that the secessionists are not better satisfied with the republicans far exceed our losses on account of the gold democrats. In every community one can hear old republicans declaring for Bryan. This is nearly always accompanied by the statement that others will vote the same way, but do not wish to be annoyed about it. This unknown 'vote-pocket vote' I think, will swell Bryan's vote all over the state. I feel sure that he will carry the state by a good majority any way, and with fusion completed by 25,000 to 30,000 majority. The silver sentiment is gaining and Bryan's visit to the state has aroused great enthusiasm. There are daily evidences of the use by republicans of a large corruption

fund, but I have an abiding faith in the people and don't believe they can buy an election."

The following letter, which recently appeared in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, throws some light on the political situation of Archbishop Ireland:

"Archbishop John J. Ireland, formerly the cause of the party to which the majority of his church belong, has written a letter couched in the language of the meanest menials of the goldbug press, announcing the Chicago platform as presented with the 'spirit of socialism,' as 'igniting the fires of the commune,' as 'advancing repudiation,' and the like. Such an outburst from a prelate may surprise Catholics as well as Protestants, who do not know the hidden springs of action which control his movements. There is another J. J. in the case. John J. Ireland, this matter, is but the mouthpiece of James J.

INTO ILLINOIS NEXT

Ryan is Going to Give Hanna Pointers on Vote Getting.

CASE OF SENSE VS. CENTS

Nebraskan Has the Former and Is Sure To Win.

REV. DR. THOMAS WILL VOTE FOR SILVER

Says He Has Been a Life-long Republican, but Is Going To Vote with His Conscience.

Chicago, October 23.—(Special).—Mr. Bryan has entered upon his tour through Illinois; he will speak in the state for six days and will begin his campaign of the city of Chicago and Cook county on Tuesday. Mr. Bryan will give three days to Cook county—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

In that time he will make seven speeches. He will speak in all sections of the city and the county. He will speak day and night, and unless all signs fail, he will arouse this town to a pitch of enthusiasm which Chicago has never before known. As Chicago stands today there is a great majority for Bryan. Mr. Bryan has devoted three days of speech making here, Chicago, with its 60,000 registered voters, should give him not less than 50,000 majority.

The republicans view Bryan's coming with great alarm. A week ago they were offering odds on the result in this state. They are now at best except at even money are offered.

The democratic state committee, as well as the Cook county committee, are predicting this state will go for Bryan by an enormous majority.

Congressman Francis Newlands, of Nevada, was here yesterday. Mr. Newlands has been stumping the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Indiana in the interest of Mr. Bryan. He is one of the converts from the republican party and in the last congress ranked among the ablest men on the republican side. Mr. Newlands has made ninety-five speeches in the last forty days. He says: "Minnesota will go for Bryan by 30,000 majority, Michigan will give Bryan about 30,000 majority and Indiana is certain for the democratic ticket by a very large majority. He says the republicans admit that Indiana is very close and don't claim the state by more than 5,000. He believes the democratic majority will run anywhere from 30,000 to 45,000.

New converts among men of prominence are daily being made here in Chicago to the cause of free coinage and democracy. The latest is the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, the most noted of Chicago's ministers. In a long interview published today he says: "I have been a life-long republican, but I owe it to humanity and to my conscience to vote this time for Bryan and free silver."

It is a safe prediction to make that not less than a thousand voters who have been on the republican side will follow Dr. Thomas into the democratic columns.

"Horizontal" Bill Morrison, who has lost everything except his job with the interstate commerce commission, has issued an address to the public. Mr. Morrison always issues addresses during hot political campaigns. He is always late in doing so and he always succeeds in putting his foot into it.

Last spring Bill Morrison thought he stood a good chance of being the democratic nominee for president. He endeavored to toy with both the silver and gold men within the democratic party. He tried to play both ends to the middle and cause himself to be selected as a compromise candidate. When he failed in this he accused Governor Altgeld of having knifed him. Now he proceeds to endeavor to do some knifing with his own party. He is just out in a statement accusing Governor Altgeld and denouncing the Chicago platform of the democratic party as being alien to all principles of true democracy.

Mr. Morrison doesn't say who he is going to vote for. It doesn't matter. Morrison is an extinct issue in politics. He controls but one vote, and the chances are that it will not be cast.

The outlook is for trouble here in Chicago on Saturday night, the 24th. The democrats have prepared for the parade. The republicans have done likewise. The Police Board has given a permit to the republican clubs and has refused to give one to the democratic clubs on the ground that trouble might occur if both political parties have parades on the same streets on the same night. The democrats declare they will parade, permit or no permit. The republicans make a similar declaration. Chief of Police Badenoch has been endeavoring to patch up a truce. He realizes the seriousness of the situation. But the leaders of neither party will give way to the other. Unless some agreement is arrived at between now and then there may be serious trouble on that night.

There has been more or less talk to the effect that the republican managers have advanced the price of wheat for the purpose of retarding the statements that the price of wheat and silver, in a general way, work in sympathy; that this upward movement has been the result of large purchases by heavy operators known to be in sympathy with the republican management is evinced by going over the list of names of those who got in on the bottom floor and first started the rise, and it must be remembered that these men went in at a time when no world's shortage of wheat was shown.

Those who accumulated wheat in quantities up to 30,000,000 bushels, in some cases, are John Cudahy, who is gambling on McKinley's election; Billie Linn, Charles A. Pillsbury, W. T. Baker, president of the Chicago board of trade; John Dupe, W. T. Haastick, St. Louis; P. D. Armour, who shipped in \$50,000 to the republican campaign fund; Frank Logan, Frank Dunn, Cuth Gifford, Charles A. Counselman and many others of lesser prominence.

After these big operators had secured large quantities of wheat, their enemies who scour the world for bull or bear news to serve their employers' ends, began to get in their fine work. Wonderful stories of damage from Russia were received, but in consequence of the heavy movement of wheat from the Baltic coast, freights are nearly doubled. Orders, astonishing in character, were received at San Francisco for wheat to go to India, but it is noted that every charter is written for the United Kingdom with "Calcutta option." In the

last two weeks, India has shipped to the United Kingdom nearly as much wheat as she shipped the same period last year, and it seems extremely doubtful that India should ship wheat and pay the freight on it 10,000 to 12,000 miles to Europe and at the same time buy wheat in California, and pay freight on it for 14,000 miles and import it.

From all over the wheat section of the United States came distressing reports of small threatening returns, low grading of wheat, and inability of elevators away from terminal wheat points to borrow money to buy wheat. Anyone familiar with the methods of the Chicago wheat operators who, classified, has no sympathy with the farmer, knows well that he stops short of no expenditure of money to create sentiment and to knowingly lie about existing conditions.

The speculation of these operators, friendly to Mr. Hanna, has resulted in a frightful congestion of wheat at the big wheat receiving points near the fact that, while they are willing to reap the profits on wheat in a speculative sense, they are not willing to extend their credit and borrow money to move this enormous quantity of wheat now choking the freight yards at Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Toledo and Detroit. From all over the wheat section reports come that the railway freight agents that a car famine exists and from the elevators of the big cities pleas for money are made to the banker friends of these operators and Mr. Hanna, without avail.

That there is a world's shortage of wheat is evident, but that no such famine exists as has been reported is just as evident, and the speculative boom that has been ushered in for political purposes is now operating as a boomerang.

First, because there is no real desire on the part of England to buy wheat, not a single load having been sold from Chicago in over two weeks.

And, second, because the banks, while they profess unlimited confidence in the election of Mr. Hanna's stock-pilings, are not willing to furnish the supply of money that is needed on the security which is recognized as the best in any commercial market of the world. E. W. B.

LITERARY CLUB WILL MEET.

Saturday Night Club Will Be in Session Tonight.

The Saturday Night Club will hold its regular meeting tonight at the hall of the Commercial Association. The club is tired of discussing politics and for the last few meetings they have been debating upon questions of a literary and scientific nature.

The question for discussion tonight is: "Which has produced the highest type of men, law, medicine, theology or politics." Each of the four will be championed by a prominent member of the club. In addition to this programme Mr. Whorton Wilson will deliver an essay upon a subject which will be chosen by himself, but which he has steadfastly refused to divulge.

The attendance of the club has increased to a marked degree during the past few weeks and the members are much encouraged over the fact. During the heated term the attendance decreased but since the fall has arrived it has once more reached its old standard and the members have thrown their vim and energy into their exercises. The meeting will start promptly at 8 o'clock and every one is invited to be present.

WEATHER STILL UNSETTLED.

Weather Conditions Are by No Means Pleasant.

The storm center reported yesterday morning over Louisiana and at noon over north Georgia, has remained at the latter place with a pressure of 29.70 inches. This pressure it has maintained for the past twelve hours. Nothing higher than fresh winds have been reported so far, but rain may be said to be general south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river.

In the southwest it is still cloudy with the center of high pressure over western Texas. In the lake region, upper Mississippi and the Ohio states the weather continues clear.

The low pressure reported yesterday over the upper lakes decreased two-tenths of an inch and its center is now over Buffalo with a pressure of 29.68 inches. We thus have today all the country east of a line extending from the lower lakes to the east coast under a uniform pressure of 29.7 inches by a union of two "lows."

The temperature is falling in west and central Texas; between Abilene and Galveston the temperature range is 72-80 degrees.

The temperature lines are converging in the lower Mississippi valley, west of the storm center, and as usual the winds which are blowing from the west will cause weather may be expected in Atlanta before noon today.

The isobar of 70 degrees extends from Savannah westward, inclining southward to San Antonio, Tex.

The temperature of the northern half of the country ranges from 40 to 46 degrees, except in Minnesota, where 25 degrees is reported.

South Louisiana and the Florida peninsula report the warmest, 75 degrees.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature, 61.
Daily maximum temperature, 68.
Daily minimum temperature, 54.
Lowest temperature, 49.
Rainfall 12 hrs., ending 6 p. m., .60.
Deficiency of precipitation since Jan. 1, 1897, 8.00.

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 o'clock p. m., October 23, 1896.

Station and State of Weather.	Temperature at 8 a. m.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Minimum temperature.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
New York, rain.	52	58	64	44	.14
Norfolk, rain.	52	72	72	44	.24
Jacksonville, rain.	72	72	72	44	.10
Atlanta, rain.	62	62	62	44	.58
Tampa, rain.	62	62	62	44	.40
Montgomery, cloudy.	72	72	72	44	.00
New Orleans, cloudy.	64	64	64	44	.04
Yokohama, cloudy.	78	80	80	44	.00
Port Eads, cloudy.	78	80	80	44	.00
Palm Springs, cloudy.	72	78	78	44	.38
Corpus Christi, clear.	74	80	80	44	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy.	62	68	68	44	.00
Knoxville, cloudy.	62	68	68	44	.00
Buffalo, cloudy.	44	48	48	44	.00
Cincinnati, rain.	44	50	50	44	.00
St. Paul, clear.	36	46	46	44	.00
St. Louis, clear.	40	54	54	44	.00
Kansas City, clear.	50	54	54	44	.00
Omaha, clear.	48	54	54	44	.00
Huron, S. D., p. m., 63.	42	54	54	44	.00
Rapid City, clear.	40	56	56	44	.00
North Platte, clear.	42	56	56	44	.00
Dodge City, cloudy.	42	56	56	44	.00

J. B. MARRBY.

Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Saturday.

Oceano-North, followed by fair; cooler; northerly winds.

Alabama, Western Florida and Mississippi—Local showers followed by fair weather; Saturday: cooler; northerly winds.

Louisiana—Generally fair and cooler Saturday; clearing in the morning; northerly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Saturday; cooler; northerly winds.

Arkansas—Cloudy, followed by fair; cool; northerly winds.

PEEK IS FORCED OFF

Electoral Ticket Withdrawal Left Him Without Party Support.

WOULDN'T RUN INDEPENDENT

Announcement of His Coming Down Received with Surprise.

HAD DECLARED HE WOULD FIGHT IT OUT

When Seen Last Night He Said That He Was Going Home To Resume His Quiet Life There.

The announcement yesterday that Colonel W. L. Peek, populist nominee for congress, had withdrawn from the race, was the talk of the city in political circles. Colonel Peek had so steadfastly maintained that he intended to remain in the race until the end his friends were not prepared for the sudden announcement that he had decided to quit the field in the midst of the battle.

Colonel Peek did not make his withdrawal decision himself, but it was handed out to him on the platform, molded by the state executive sub-committee in commemoration of the death of the electoral ticket of the populists in Georgia.

Colonel Peek is a middle-of-the-roader. He is uncompromising, unyielding and no knowledge of defeat takes from him his suavity of manner, his courage and devotion to a cause. In the face of the action of his fellow members of the committee Colonel Peek was compelled to yield his purpose, and he did so reluctantly.

He wanted to stay in the race against Colonel Livingston, but he had lost the support of his party because that party admitted itself to be disintegrated, disbanded and divided, by its throwing up the sponge on the electoral question.

Peek saw that every vestige of hope had vanished by the withdrawal of the electoral ticket and it was then that he acknowledged himself in a hole and announced that he would remain in it and let Colonel Livingston and Candidate Hendrix fight it out between them. Colonel Peek declares that he was not in the deal to withdraw in favor of Hendrix and that he would have remained in the contest had he not been so humiliated.

Colonel Peek was seen last night at populist headquarters. He was in a splendid humor. He declined to discuss the action of the special committee in withdrawing the electoral ticket, but he entertained a party of populists by telling stories and campaign jokes. He said that he was going home to dig potatoes and live awhile on his farm.

With the announcement of the withdrawal of Colonel Peek comes the authenticated statement that the negroes of the fourth district, has withdrawn. He was nominated to oppose W. C. Adamson, the democratic nominee. It was stated at populist headquarters last night that positive information had been received to the effect that Freeman had come down.

SPRATLIN WAS RECAPTURED

TWO MEN TRY TO TAKE PRISONER FROM OFFICERS.

Negro Who Assaulted Mrs. Maxey in Clarke County Jail Again. Arrested at His Home.

Athens, Ga., October 23.—(Special).—John Spratlin was recaptured last night by Bailiff Gibson and Mr. Mack Parr. The negro went straightway to his home in Oconee county and near the scene of his attempted assault on Mrs. Maxey. The officers started back with him and were joined by Deputy Sheriff Suddeth. A little later on a buggy containing two white men and a negro wheeled in behind them and demanded the prisoner. They threatened to shoot, but didn't use their guns.

One Negro Assaults Another.

Henry Payne, butler for Dr. P. S. Clark, was knocked in the head this morning by John Holder, a negro boy about eighteen years of age.

Payne is yet alone. Holder slipped into Payne's house this morning while he was eating breakfast and rushing up behind him, struck him on the head with the back of the head with an iron pipe, knocking him senseless. Holder made his escape.

A Net Profit.

The last grand jury appropriated \$750 for school buildings and the present grand jury finds the amount has been added to by private donations. The grand jury will with the \$2,327.71 thus obtained four handsome buildings were erected. The same work will be done during the next six months.

Only Free Labor.

The grand jury changed the new road working system for Clarke county by providing that his road work be done by free labor instead of convicts. Ordinary Henderson will organize a squad of twelve men and proceed to inaugurate the new system.

Among other recommendations of the grand jury were the indorsement of Solicitor General Russell, the indorsement of Justice James F. Foster, the urging of the representative from Clarke and the senator from the twenty-seventh district to render all possible aid to the State Normal school.

In the Courts.

The criminal business of Clarke superior court has been finished. Judge George C. Thomas, Clarke county's legislator, ably aided the position of solicitor general for Mr. Russell during the absence of both Dr. and Mrs. Russell.

The suit of the National Bank of Athens against the Farmers' Alliance Warehouse and Commission Company is now on in the superior court. Hon. N. E. Harris, of Macon, is here on legal business. He is representing the Macon and Northern railroad in litigation over a portion of its right of way in this city.

From Madison County.

The report that Judge George C. Daniel would contest the election of Mr. Neese Boggs as ordinary of Madison county is incorrect. There will be no contest.

Dr. Chandler is rebuilding his three stores recently burned at Comer.

Newsp Notes.

Mrs. A. W. Calhoun, of Atlanta, and Mrs. George S. Baldwin, of Savannah, who are visiting friends and relatives here, have been the recipients of delightful social attentions. They have been entertained by Mrs. H. C. White, Mrs. J. H. Fleming and Mrs. J. H. Hull.

Judge W. W. Stark, of Harmony Grove, is in the city.

The Ladies' Whist Club met this morning at the elegant home of Mrs. W. W. Thomas. Miss Carrie Bancroft has returned home after a pleasant visit to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past three months.

For Indigestion.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. O. Hoyt, Rome, Ga., says: "I have found it both an agreeable and useful remedy in many cases of indigestion, and also in nervous troubles attended with sleeplessness and a feeling of exhaustion."

MINOR NEWS NOTES

OF A CITY DAY.

Small Happenings of a General Nature Throughout the City Yesterday.

STOLE A BOX OF CIGARS.—James Thompson, a young white man, was bound over to the city criminal court yesterday by Justice Fouts on the charge of larceny from the house. He went into the auction house of Leo French a few days ago and slipped a box of cigars under his arm while no one was looking. The cigars were missed a few moments after, however, and they were found in his possession. His bond was fixed at \$100, which he failed to make.

NEGRO BURGLAR BOUND OVER.—John Cagle, a negro man, was bound over to the superior court by Judge Fouts yesterday on the charge of burglary. He broke into the store of J. J. Cagle and landed a box of cigars under his arm while no one was looking. The cigars were missed a few moments after, however, and they were found in his possession. His bond was fixed at \$100, which he failed to make.

MR. PERCY TO LECTURE.—Mr. W. L. Percy will address the Sunday school of St. Philip's church next Sunday morning on "Character." The lecture will be a brilliant and interesting one, and all the young men of the city are requested to be present.

MOONSHINERS ALL THIED.—Judge Newman finished the moonshine docket in the United States court yesterday. Every case on the docket was disposed of and court adjourned at 1:30 o'clock till Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when the cases on the felony docket will be taken up. There are some interesting and important cases on this docket and they will keep the court busy for some time.

JUDGE WESTMORELAND WILL SPEAK.—The meeting tomorrow in the Young Men's Christian association will be conducted by Judge T. P. Westmoreland. The services will be especially interesting and instructive and the young men of the city are cordially invited to attend.

CUTTING AFFAIR DISMISSED.—Mr. H. P. H. was charged with cutting Mr. W. H. P. out in the Kennesaw restaurant last Wednesday afternoon, were tried before Recorder Cullum yesterday afternoon for disorderly conduct. The case against both was dismissed.

RODE IN FRONT OF THE FIRE WAGON.—Yesterday V. C. Cook, a young white man about eighteen years old, was fined an account of his riding in front of the fire wagon. He was fined \$5 and costs. Cook was prosecuted by one of the firemen. The fireman charged the young man with riding in front of the fire wagon going to a fire down Marietta street Thursday.

UPCHURCH WASN'T DRUNK.—Dr. E. L. Hawley states that after making an investigation of the suicide of young Upchurch, he found that the young man was not under the influence of whisky at the time he killed himself. Dr. Wilbur W. Upchurch, last Thursday morning's Constitution, he finds that the young man was not under the influence of whisky at the time he killed himself. Dr. Wilbur W. Upchurch, last Thursday morning's Constitution, he finds that the young man was not under the influence of whisky at the time he killed himself.

THERE WAS NO FIRE.—There was a false fire alarm sent in by telephone about 10 o'clock last night. It caused much excitement for awhile. The alarm was sent from the corner of Pryor and Decatur streets, and some thought that it might be the Kimball house. Dr. Wilbur W. Upchurch, last Thursday morning's Constitution, he finds that the young man was not under the influence of whisky at the time he killed himself.

CITY WANTS CHUNG'S TAXES.—Sam Chung, a Chinese laundryman, was locked up yesterday morning for a short while for not paying city taxes. He ignored the official notification, and as a consequence was arrested yesterday by Bailiff Ray. Mr. Ray carried him to police headquarters and released him. Mr. Chung is a Chinese laundryman. He is a curious country, as well as a greedy country. He gave bond for his appearance before the court for trial and was given his liberty.

NO PRESIDENT YET CHOSEN.

Clark University Still Waiting on the Freedmen's Aid Society.

No final disposition has as yet been made with the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. D. C. John, the former president of Clark university. Dr. Wilbur W. Upchurch, last Thursday morning's Constitution, he finds that the young man was not under the influence of whisky at the time he killed himself.

KNOXVILLE'S FREE STREET FAIR.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Show Was a Grand Success.

Knoxville, Tenn., October 23.—(Special).—The free street fair of the merchants and manufacturers of Knoxville closed tonight under auspicious circumstances. At the empire ball, the closing event, the manufacturers presented B. F. Found, who inaugurated the fair with an immense banquet.

The fair is to be made an annual event and a building will be erected during the next year.

NORTH CAROLINA FAIR IS OVER.

Chief Marshal McKissick Presented with a Beautiful Diamond Pin.

Raleigh, N. C., October 23.—(Special).—The thirty-sixth annual state fair here ended today and in point of exhibits and attendance was one of the best ever held. Over two thousand people were on the grounds yesterday.

Benjamin Cameron was re-elected president and John Nichols secretary. Tonight the marshal gave the grand annual ball at the Capital Club's assembly rooms. One of its features was the presentation of a beautiful diamond pin to Chief Marshal McKissick, of Asheville, by the assistant marshals.

Receiver Asked For.

Charleston, S. C., October 23.—An application for a receiver for the Greenwood, Anderson and Western Railroad Company was made in the United States circuit court this morning by the attorneys of Messrs. B. W. Strang, Jr. & Co., of New York. Strang & Co. are the attorneys who have been building the extension of the road from Severn to Batesburg in this state.

The railroad company has violated the contract in several ways, and that the money for parts of the road already built has been paid to the wrong party. The road claims that the violations of the contract have been made by Strang & Co. Judge Strang issued a rule against the road to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Straighten Your Books.

Whitfield Woolf, practical bookkeeper and expert accountant and actuary, will do it. Twenty years experience. First-class references in Atlanta; solicits all kinds of work in above line. Address: 44 Highland avenue, or room 311, Temple Court.

IN SPECIAL SESSION

Council Adopts a Resolution of Regret on Speaker Crisp's Death.

RISING VOTE WAS TAKEN

Invitation for Council To Attend Inaugural Ceremonies Accepted.

FIVE COMMITTEES ARE APPOINTED BY MAYOR

The City Invites People of the State To Visit Atlanta and Witness the Exercises.

At a special meeting of the general council yesterday afternoon resolutions were adopted accepting the invitation of the state officers to attend the inauguration ceremonies of Governor Atkinson. Committees were appointed to take charge of the arrangements on the part of the council and city.

A resolution expressing the regret of the council at the death of ex-Speaker Crisp, and directing that his family be notified of the action, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. The members of the council were shocked at the sudden demise of Georgia's honored representative.

Alderman Colvin and Councilman Culbertson prepared resolutions on the death of Mr. Crisp and both were ready to introduce them when the mayor declared that the resolutions were disposed of. Mr. Colvin's resolution was sent to the clerk's desk and it was unanimously adopted by a rising and impressive vote of the council, as follows:

"Resolved, by the mayor and general council of Atlanta, that we have just learned the death of the nation and state has sustained a very great loss."

Clerk Phillips forwarded a copy of the resolution to Mrs. Crisp and family. It is probable that further action will be taken by the mayor and council in respect to the death of the distinguished Georgian.

A special meeting was called by Mayor King to take action on the invitation for the council to participate in the inaugural ceremonies and the hearty approval by the body of the suggestion was shown. The council will urge the citizens to assist in making the occasion an impressive and memorable one.

A resolution was adopted directing that a committee be appointed to confer with the local militia with the view of getting the soldiers to participate in the ceremonies.

A motion was adopted formally inviting the people of the state to visit the city and take part in the exercises.

Mayor King presided over the meeting. The formal invitation received by him from Adjutant General Kell, as given in yesterday's Constitution, was read by Clerk Phillips, and the official call for the meeting was read. Mayor King stated the purposes of the meeting in detail.

On motion of Councilman Inman, the invitation of Adjutant Kell was accepted. Alderman Dimmock offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the mayor appoint a committee of three to confer with the military of the city and request them to take part in the inauguration ceremonies of the governor on the 21st and to make all necessary arrangements for the same."

The resolution was adopted and Mayor King appointed Alderman Howell, Alderman Dimmock and Councilman Thomas as the committee.

Committee To Confer and Act.

Councilman Day offered a resolution as follows, which was adopted, and Mayor King appointed a committee consisting of Councilman Day, Councilman Inman and Alderman Woodward in compliance of the resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of three members of the general council, and who are pointed by the mayor to confer with the state officers and ascertain to what extent and in what manner it will be desirable and appropriate for the city government to co-operate with the state authorities in the preparation and execution of the arrangements and ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Governor Atkinson, be and they are authorized to act in the premises."

Alderman Dimmock offered a motion that the people of the state be invited to visit Atlanta on the day of the inauguration and requesting the press to announce that the city will welcome its visitors on that occasion.

DR. SALLIS RANDALL DEAD.

A Prominent Atlanta Physician Expired Yesterday at Cartersville.

Dr. Sallis Randall, a prominent physician of this city, expired yesterday at Cartersville, Ga. His death was unexpected, he having been sick only since last Tuesday. Dr. Randall was originally from Aiken, S. C., but he has been a resident of this city for some time. He had reached the age of forty-seven.

His remains arrived here last night and will be interred in the Mt. Auburn cemetery. The interment will be at 3:30 o'clock. The interment will be at Westview cemetery.

COLORED CHURCH WORKERS QUIT MEET IN BROOKLYN.

Charleston, S. C., October 22.—The conference of church workers among the colored people which has been in progress here during this week adjourned tonight. Three sessions were held during the day. The night session was devoted to missionary discussions.

The conference determined to hold its next annual session in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Frightened Mule Causes the Death of Two Persons.

Montgomery, Ala., October 22.—A special to The Advertiser from Elba, Ala., says: Mrs. William Hanchey, Miss Elmira Hanchey and a little child were riding in a buggy near here when the mule became frightened and ran away. When found by the side of the road both women were dead and the child had one leg and one arm broken.

FIGHT TO THE DEATH CAUGHT BY THE CARS

Outlaws and Officers Do Bloody Battle in Tennessee.

ONE IS KILLED, TWO WILL DIE

Young Mountaineer Kills a Sheriff and Escapes.

WAS WOUNDED FATALLY A YEAR LATER

Murderer's Father Killed Defending His Son While Officers Are Hurt in Seeking His Arrest.

Bristol, Tenn., October 23.—(Special.)—A fierce battle resulting in the death of one man, the fatal wounding of two and the slight wounding of another occurred yesterday at Limestone Cave, in Union county, Tennessee.

The fight lasted several minutes and was stubborn and desperate until the parties on one side had been disposed of by bullets from the guns of those on the other.

Just one year ago a young man named Talley, whose father lives near Limestone cave, murdered Sheriff Grindstaff.

The killing was cold-blooded and aroused the deepest indignation at the time. Talley succeeded in making his escape and sought the home of his father, in the mountains near the Tennessee-Virginia line, where he has since remained. Many efforts have been made to capture the young murderer, but so secure was he in his hiding place that the officers have never been able to get a sight of him until today. Many traps have been laid for the young outlaw, but so warm was the friendship of his neighbors that he was always apprised of the approach of officers in time to make good his escape.

So long had Talley succeeded in eluding arrest that he began to grow careless and bold enough to leave his mountain home occasionally. He never forgot, however, to go heavily armed, even when at home.

Four Armed Men After Him.

Officers heard somehow of Talley's growing boldness and a few days ago Deputy Sheriff Garland decided once more to attempt Talley's arrest. Selecting three men in whose courage he had implicit confidence and upon whom he knew he could rely, the deputy started for Limestone cave Thursday. Garland and his associates knew the nerve of the man they were seeking and all went thoroughly equipped for a fight to death if necessary.

The officers succeeded in coming upon Talley before he could avoid them. He was with his father and both were well armed. Garland and his assistants covered the young outlaw with their guns and then called upon him to surrender. Carelessly, they neglected the old man and before he could be covered he opened fire on the officers and then the battle began. Entrenched behind trees the four officers pecked away at old man Talley and his son, who had thrown themselves behind trees, too. The crack of the double-barreled shotgun and the Winchester thinned the mountain side until the two Talleys ceased to fire and both could be seen flat upon the ground.

Officers Were Wounded, Too.

Two of the four officers were down, too, when the firing ceased, and when an investigation was made it was found that—

Old man Talley was dead, with a bullet hole through his head.

Young Talley's breast contained a full charge of buckshot, while a ball had passed through both arms, rendering him harmless.

The wounds in Talley's breast were pronounced fatal and there was no chance for his recovery when one of the officers left the scene.

Deputy Sheriff Garland was shot through the neck and physicians who were summoned pronounced it a fatal wound.

Another one of the officers had a finger shot off.

FOUR BANDITS ROB A TRAIN

WORK COMPLETED BEFORE THE PASSENGERS KNEW IT.

Blue Cut, on the Chicago and Alton, Where James Boys Once Worked, Location of Another Hold-up.

Kansas City, Mo., October 23.—Blue Cut, between Independence and Glendale, Mo., was the scene of another train robbery at 5:40 o'clock this evening. Chicago and Alton train No. 48 was held up by four bandits, who compelled the engineer to use his hammer to break open a small safe. One of the robbers went through the passenger cars pretending to take a poll, while the others attended to the express messenger, fireman and engineer. It is said the robbers got \$20,000, but this is not substantiated.

This is the second time that a Chicago and Alton train has been robbed in Blue Cut, which was made famous by a robbery by the James boys.

Inspector Phalvie, of Kansas City, left this evening with a posse of eight men for the place where the robbery occurred. It is about twelve miles from Kansas City. The train robbed was a fast express en route from Chicago to Kansas City. None of the passengers were molested and many of them did not know a robbery had occurred. The train was stopped by displaying a red flag. Not a shot was fired. The bandits had Winchester and are supposed to have had horses hitched close at hand.

NINE PRISONERS BREAK JAIL.

Gang Tunnels Into a Cell Through Which Escapes Had Been Made.

Fort Smith, Ark., October 23.—Nine prisoners confined in the United States jail succeeded in making their escape some time last night and have not yet been recaptured.

They tunneled into the cells where two boys of the Corcoran train robbers, in an attempt to escape, had made a hole to the roof recently, and let themselves down with ropes.

CAROLINIAN KILLS HIMSELF.

German Resident Puts a Bullet Into His Brain.

Columbus, S. C., October 23.—A special to The State from Sumter says that J. J. Muller shot himself through the brain this morning. His mind is believed to have been affected.

He was a German, but had lived in Sumter for many years.

Louis Couquard Assigns. St. Louis, Mo., October 23.—Louis A. Couquard, bond and stock broker, at 124 Third street, made an assignment this morning for the benefit of creditors.

Night Yardmaster Hutchins, of the Central, Hurt.

WILL PROBABLY PROVE FATAL

The Injured Man a Popular Railroad Man—He Was Carried to the Grady Hospital.

Mr. H. E. Hutchins, night yard master of the Central railroad yards, was tightly wedged between two freight cars yesterday morning, receiving injuries that will probably prove fatal.

The accident occurred at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Central yards at the Mitchell street crossing. It was due to Mr. Hutchins' mistake in the part of the car adjusting the drawheads when another car coming against the cars which he was between smashed him between the two drawheads.

Mr. Hutchins was seriously injured, and there is some doubt of his recovery.

It is a wonder that the yard master was not killed. There were five freight cars pushed down upon him, and if it had not been that one of the cars had on brakes he would have been crushed to death.

There were seven cars on track No. 2. Mr. Hutchins went between two of them that were about two feet apart to adjust the drawheads, one of the cars being a flat car and the other an automatic.

While he was at work in between the cars an engine shoved a car upon the track, hitting the five cars above Mr. Hutchins. This brought the cars he was between together. He was wedged squarely between the two drawheads.

When Mr. Hutchins was taken out it was thought for some time that he was dead. He was horribly mashed in the lower part of his abdomen, but the skin was not broken in any place. Dr. Cooper was summoned and the injured man was taken to the Grady hospital. Last night he was conscious and was resting easy. The doctors can form no opinion yet as to whether he will recover. They have hope, however, of his recovery.

Mr. Hutchins has been in the employ of the Central railroad as night yard master for about eight months. He was previously in the employ of the Louisville and Nashville Southern and Florida at Waycross. He is one of the Central's most trusted employees, and no one regrets the accident more than the railroad men.

Mr. Hutchins is a married man and lives at 29 Lee street, West End. He is one of the most experienced railroad men in the employ of any railroad in this city. The switchmen in the Central yards do not think that Mr. Hutchins was in any way negligent. When he went between the cars he kept a lookout for other cars coming on the track, and it is supposed that he did not notice the single car because it was not accompanied by an engine.

HARMONY AMONG PRELATES.

Cardinal Gibbons Says There Are No Differences Existing.

Baltimore, October 23.—Cardinal Gibbons and two other prelates of the Catholic church—Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Cardinal of St. Louis, held a conference in this city today to further consider the subject of Indian schools.

In Washington, Manager Stephen, head of the Catholic bureau of Indian missions, had approved before the churchmen and made a statement of the condition of the schools under its charge with a view to determining what course should be taken.

The cardinal announced at the close of the conference that about \$60,000 had been apportioned among the Indian and negro schools of the country, but declined to give details of the apportionment.

His eminence regrets that the impression has gone out that there were any dissensions in the directorate of the Catholic university.

"It is due to the university," he said, "that these ideas should be corrected and that the true state of affairs should be shown. As a result of the whole affair, from the time of the meeting at the archbishops yesterday, there was more unanimity of opinion, more friendly feeling and more harmony among the prelates and the board than has been in evidence for some time."

"Whatever differences there may have been in the past or may be in the future, it is assured that there are none existing now. This gives strong hopes that the lines so sharply drawn immediately after the removal of Bishop Keane will entirely disappear. It will be the earnest effort of all the members of the hierarchy to see that this is done."

His name may be paradoxical.

Will Settle, a Louisville Cashier, Is Shot in the Accounts.

Louisville, Ky., October 23.—Will Settle, cashier of the United States Building and Loan Association of this city, is a defendant in a suit for \$8,000.

He used two sets of bank books to cover up his peculations, which have been going on for several years. He has not been arrested.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ailments which vex us before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constitutional condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BISHOP OF MINNESOTA MARRIES

Right Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple Weds Mrs. Evangeline Simpson.

New York, October 23.—The Rt. Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, bishop of Minnesota, whom the Indians of the northwest years ago named "Straight Tongue," and who is now seventy-four years old, was married for the seventh time yesterday in St. Bartholomew's church.

The bride was Mrs. Evangeline Simpson, a widow who is still comparatively young. She was a friend of the bishop's first wife. Her husband, who died a few years ago, was Michael Simpson, an aged millionaire cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts, much of whose wealth she inherited. She is now about thirty-five years old. Her relatives live in Saxville, Mass.

The affair was a very quiet one. Even the Rev. Dr. Greer, assistant, did not know that one bishop was to solemnize the marriage of another in Dr. Greer's church.

CORBETT AND HIS WIFE FIGHT

"Gentleman Jim" Enters a Disrespectful Contest with Vera.

New York, October 23.—A Herald special from Montreal says that the fight between "Gentleman Jim" Corbett and Vera, the Russian girl, which will likely result in a separation, a permanent loss was received by Mrs. Corbett, and when Corbett got to the hotel yesterday afternoon his wife charged him with unfaithfulness and immediately there was a row.

"Dinner was served in their parlors and plates were minor weapons. Corbett left in disgust, so he said, and the Windsor constable says he saw the champion run. At half-past 6 o'clock Corbett returned, only to find that his wife had left for New York."

REWARD FOR LABOR

Dr. W. H. McGlaulin Installed as Pastor of the Universalist Church.

GLOWING TRIBUTE PAID HIM

Conference Held Three Busy Sessions Yesterday.

DELEGATES TO VISIT BATTLEFIELDS TODAY

Session Will Complete Its Work Tomorrow Evening—Special Services Sunday.

Three sessions of the Universalist conference were held yesterday and a number of interesting papers were read during the day.

Last night Rev. W. H. McGlaulin was duly installed pastor of the Atlanta Universalist church. The services were solemn and appropriate and were witnessed by a large congregation.

An conference will continue in session until Sunday evening and will be concluded with an address from Professor Clinton Gowdy. The morning sermon tomorrow will be delivered by Rev. Q. H. Shinn, D.D., and will be followed with a communion service.

The topic for discussion yesterday was "Universalism in History." The papers were prepared especially for the purpose to give an elaborate history of the birth and organization of the church. The subject for discussion today is "Universalism in Doctrine," and the papers will show the belief and ecclesiastical foundation of the denomination.

Yesterday morning's session was opened with prayer and a devotional service. Rev. W. R. Haynie, of Texas, was not present. Rev. J. C. Corwin and Dr. Stovall, both Baptist ministers, were present and participated in the services.

An interesting paper, "Universalism, the Early Faith of the Christian," was read by Rev. J. C. Burrus. Dr. Burrus treated his subject from the birth of the church through the first four centuries. "Ecclesiastical and Revival of Universalism," was the subject of a paper read by Harry L. Vezay, of Tennessee. The period of time covered was from the fourth century to the time of Murray.

Rev. James Bissings, of Texas, was not present, but his paper, "Founding of the Universalist Church in America," was read by Rev. W. H. McGlaulin. This paper was a discussion of the growth of the church from the time of Murray to the adoption of the Winchester confession of faith.

An especially interesting and instructive paper was read by Mrs. Clara E. Hallan, in which she gave the progress of the church by showing the number of churches, colleges and publications now in successful operation. The afternoon session was conducted with a paper read by Rev. E. A. Bissie, of Pennsylvania, on the subject, "Growth of the Missionary Spirit."

Pastor McGlaulin Installed. The session last night was devoted entirely to the installation of Pastor W. H. McGlaulin.

The auditorium of the church was filled and the solemn service was witnessed by many. Dr. McGlaulin has been very active in the establishment of the Atlanta church and his labors here have been successful in a most gratifying degree.

The programme last night was as follows: Invocation—Rev. Thomas Chapman. Responsive Reading—Led by Rev. W. R. Haynie. Hymn—No. 808—Choir. Scripture Reading—Rev. J. H. Parks. Prayer of Installation—Rev. J. C. Burrus. Solo—"My God and Father, While I Stray"—Marston—Professor Clinton Gowdy. Fraternal Greeting—Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor of Church of Our Father. Charge to the Minister—Rev. D. B. Clayton. Hymn of Installation, No. 804—Choir. Address to the People—Rev. Q. H. Shinn, D.D. Hymn—No. 809—Choir. Benediction—The pastor.

Today's Programme Announced. Only two sessions of the conference will be held today.

The morning session will be devoted to the discussion of the belief of the church. In the afternoon the delegates and visitors will visit the various battlefields.

Saturday, October 24.—Topic for the day, "Universalism in Doctrine." 9 a. m.—Devotional meeting. Rev. Thomas Chapman: topic, "The Divine Goodness." 9:45 a. m.—"Universalism and the Gospel." Rev. R. M. Smith, Virginia. Discussion, "Universalism in Doctrine." 10:45 a. m.—Address, "Universalism and Reason," Professor Clinton Gowdy. Sunday's programme will consist of the regular services of the church, with an address in the evening by Mrs. McGlaulin. The programme was announced last night as follows:

Sunday, October 25th, 9:30 a. m.—Sunday school hour. 11 a. m.—Occasional sermon, Q. H. Shinn, D.D., followed by communion. 7:30 p. m.—Young People's Christian Union meeting, Mrs. McGlaulin, leader. Topic "Coworkers with God."

8 p. m.—Plea meeting. Short addresses; general topic, "Forward."

RUSSIAN FLEET CAUSED PANIC

Mussulmans Scare at Arrival of Boats and Flee to Homes of Armenians.

Paris, October 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Russian Black sea fleet a few days ago visited Trabzon, in Asiatic Turkey, and that its appearance caused a panic among the Mussulmans of the city, who apparently feared that the object of the visit was to inflict punishment for the massacres of Armenians.

Fired with this belief the Mussulmans fled to the houses occupied by Armenians, thinking that they would afford them safe refuge from the Russians. The fleet sailed away the day after its arrival, much to the ease of mind of the followers of the prophet.

The Temps publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that a fight has occurred between the Albanian and Turkish guards on duty at the palace of the sultan, and that several of the combatants on each side were killed. The dispatch does not give the date of the occurrence.

LEAVES MANY BIG BEQUESTS.

Patrick O'Brien Gives Large Amounts for Education.

New Orleans, October 23.—Patrick Burke O'Brien will today make a large number of bequests, among them the following:

To Archbishop Janssens and his successors in charge of the Catholic diocese of New Orleans for the purpose of educating and maintaining ecclesiastical students for the priesthood for the diocese of New Orleans, \$20,000.

To the Catholic University of America at Washington, for the purpose of founding and endowing three chairs, in whatever the university may deem desirable, as follows: One chair in the name of P. B. O'Brien, \$50,000; one chair in the name of John E. O'Brien, \$50,000; one chair in the name of Richard J. O'Brien, \$50,000. Cardinal Gibbons \$5,000.

Evening Star Has Set.

Richmond, Va., October 23.—The Richmond Evening Star ceased publication this afternoon and its good will and subscription list have been sold to The Evening Star for \$1,500.

BRITISH GUARD HIM

Chinese Legation Seize a Subject for Political Offense.

ENGLAND DEMANDS RELEASE

Embassy Claims the Right to Act as Though at Home.

MAN LIKELY TO BE SMUGGLED AWAY

Lord Salisbury Prevents a Celestial from Being Sent Home to Be Decapitated.

London, October 23.—London friends of the Chinese physician, Sun Yat Sen, who a few days ago was seized by an emissary of the Chinese legation and was detained at the legation as a Chinese political prisoner, say the authorities of the British foreign office knew nothing whatever of the imprisonment of Sun Yat Sen until informed by his friends.

Detectives in the employ of the foreign office were constantly on watch in the vicinity of the Chinese legation in order to prevent the smuggling of the prisoner out of the country, while the case was referred to the legal authorities of the crown.

The Chinese authorities finally made no secret of the fact that Sun Yat Sen was a prisoner at the legation and content that they can do what they like with a Chinese subject within the Chinese legation, which is Chinese territory to all intents and purposes. The British authorities, on the other hand, maintained that the right of foreign legations are protective only as regards their lawful inmates and are in no sense administrative.

Lord Salisbury made a demand upon the Chinese legation for the immediate release of Sun Yat Sen. It was complied with and Sun Yat Sen was released from the legation at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Sun Yat Sen alleges that, being one of the officials of the legation, told him that it was intended to bind him and gag him and convey him in a box or sack on board a steamer bound for China or to kill him in the legation and send his corpse to China, where, in accordance with the Chinese practice, the body would be decapitated.

BRYAN'S VOTE GROWS

More Alabama Ballots Will Be Cast for President Than for Governor.

NOMINEE WILL BEAT JOHNSTON

Chairman of the State Committee Asserts That Chicago Ticket Will Get 50,000 Majority.

Montgomery, Ala., October 23.—(Special.) The campaign in Alabama is rounding up most satisfactorily to the democrats. The indications at the beginning of the last week of the campaign are that the Bryan and Sewall electors will carry the state by a considerably larger majority than the state ticket did in August and that the Bryan electors will be subtracted from the vote in the state elections will be a sprinkling of bolters—probably six or seven thousand. To it will be added at least three times that many popularly held have returned to the democratic party from which they strayed four years ago.

Speaking of the situation in the state General M. Shelley, chairman of the democratic campaign committee, says:

"Of course nobody questions that the state will go for Bryan and Sewall by at least half a hundred thousand majority. I am almost convinced that we will elect several congressmen from Alabama. I have not the slightest uneasiness, excepting in the seventh district, and I would rather have our man's chances there than any other candidate."

"I expect a large vote to be polled than was polled in the August election. In that election the vote was considerably less than in the present election, but the interest in this election is so great that very few will stay at home on November 3d."

"The people are being thoroughly informed now. They have been given every opportunity possible to learn the names of the democratic electors and understand the position of each on the electoral ticket. I do not think there will be many mistakes along this line."

"The populists are rallying gallantly to Bryan. They are showing that their favoritism for siver is based on principle rather than on prejudice. They recognize that a vote for Bryan and Watson is a vote against Bryan and free silver and they are attending our speakings and will vote for our ticket."

The J. and N. Spending Money.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is making extensive repairs all along its lines in Alabama. Three hundred or four hundred thousand dollars are being expended here in handsome passenger cars and freight cars. At Pensacola improvements which are to cost \$55,000 have been commenced. The proposed improvements there are in the nature of repairs on warehouses, elevators, wharves and other buildings. \$200,000 are now at work there. The travel over the Alabama lines of the Louisville and Nashville this year has been phenomenally good.

Winter Has Arrived in Northwest.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad is making extensive repairs all along its lines in Alabama. Three hundred or four hundred thousand dollars are being expended here in handsome passenger cars and freight cars. At Pensacola improvements which are to cost \$55,000 have been commenced. The proposed improvements there are in the nature of repairs on warehouses, elevators, wharves and other buildings. \$200,000 are now at work there. The travel over the Alabama lines of the Louisville and Nashville this year has been phenomenally good.

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A PULL TOGETHER

Prices of All the Speculatives Shown an Advance Yesterday.

BETTER FEELING IN CHICAGO

Cotton Closed at Sharply Better Prices. Bulls Still in Control of the Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., October 23.—Wheat recovered from yesterday's panic in very short order, today's market displayed remarkable strength and prices regaining more than one-half their loss. Liverpool was the principal agent in bringing about the altered sentiment. Instead of becoming demoralized as the news of our sensational slump, prices at that place declined only moderately. Traders here became encouraged that a general recovery was at hand, and some of the people who threw wheat indiscriminately at the close yesterday became steady buyers at the opening this morning. Many were short of the market, finding the prospects of a recovery bright, covered freely. Generally speaking, there was a healthier sentiment all around. Closing continental cable was lower. The greatest strength was noted near the close, a report of another cargo sold for shipment to Calcutta helping prices materially. December wheat opened from 75 to 75 1/2, sold between 75 and 75 1/2, closing at 75 1/2—3/4 higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 2 1/2 higher.

Corn found relief from weakness in the improved tone of wheat. Business did not show any particular activity, traders contenting themselves with scalping on the fluctuations caused by wheat changes. Corn opened at 20 1/2, highest 20 3/4, closing at 20 3/4—1/2 higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm and 1/4 higher.

Oats acted in unison with wheat and corn, advancing or receding as they did. Business was generally of a quiet character, local operators doing the major portion of the trading. May oats closed 1/2 higher than yesterday. Cash oats were 1/2 higher.

The following is a statement of the consolidated receipts, exports and stock at the ports:						
	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
January	33568 <td>41411</td> <td>47521<td>10644</td><td>24474</td><td>76759</td></td>	41411	47521 <td>10644</td> <td>24474</td> <td>76759</td>	10644	24474	76759
February	61183	60875	47521 <td>10644</td> <td>102590</td> <td>81599</td>	10644	102590	81599
March	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
April	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
May	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
June	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
July	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
August	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
September	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
October	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
November	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
December	10856	36686	33900	29417	34506	82618
Total	328567	270120	258843	127962		

The following are the closing quotations for futures received in New Orleans:

January	7 50	July	7 50
February	7 75	August	7 75
March	7 75	September	7 75
April	7 75	October	7 75
May	7 75	November	7 75
June	7 75	December	7 75

Current largely steady; at \$9.00 basis.

